The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1862. NO. 18.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do	3 do
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines),	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three weeks and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	1 50	$3 00	$5 00
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Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 50	10 00	13 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	25 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	45 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year.....$5 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$1 75

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of the Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, JOHN C. WATSON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Tuesday, (and 14th day) of October, 1862, at which time District and County Officers as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of member of Congress, of the district composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Mifflin, in the National House of Representatives.

One person to fill the office of Senator, for the unexpired term of S. S. Wharton, of the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset.

One person to fill the office of member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon County.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Surveyor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the town ship of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 10th district, at the school-house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Ewing-ton, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 21, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Parker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tobias Confman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Matteer, in said town-ship.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Mobley's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 9th and 20th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district composed of Walker township, at the house of Benj amin Magaley, in M Connell-town.

16th district, composed of the town-ship of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John R. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gemmer and Wm. Gemmer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the town-hip of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Little's, at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Markleburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows to wit—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley town-ship lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles to a red oak on said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main forks Lick's run to Germany valley, at or near the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district that the polls and place of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. The septs of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata town-ship line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Kerr's school house, thence in the line between Walker and Porter town-ships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the house of David Wahbaith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Potter, and John Wall, at the school-house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Feightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak, on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrell's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by Jos. Morrison, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 12th section of the above-said act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 12th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 17th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1862, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-sixth.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Sept. 3, '62. 4t.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday, October 2, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

Roll of Company G, 3d Regt., P. M.

Captain—Joseph Johnston.
1st Lieut.—James Long.
2d Lieut.—B M Elliott.
1st Sergeant—W H DeArmitt.
2d do James R McCauley.
3d do W W Striker.
4th do John Hagans.
5th do Joseph Houp.
1st Corporal—D Smith Elliot.
2d do John S Wright.
3d do Isaac Stevens.
4th do George M Cresswell.
5th do John Yocum.
6th do James McCarty.
7th do Wm Quin.
8th do B L Neff.

PRIVATES.

W A Stevens,	James H Davis,
James McCafferty,	James Whitesell,
David H Harvey,	J L Cearley,
William Lewis,	T S Jackson,
Tim. Barnacle,	Samuel H Myton,
John Myton,	George Worley,
Miles Yoeum,	Wm Conrad,
George Walls,	Thos. L Chilcote,
Solomon Harmor,	Nicholas Conroy,
Emanual Zeck,	Elias Huyett,
John D Johnston,	David Kuhn,
J H Smith,	John G Decker,
Jacob Roush,	Samuel D Davis,
E C Wilson,	Paul H Dillinger,
John Hagan,	H Heffright, jr.,
Theo Renner,	Thos. Johnston,
W P Davis,	John T Dopp,
John Forbes,	Joseph L Wilson,
Jonathan Walls,	Thomas Rogers,
James Gilland,	Asbury Thompson
M F Cresswell,	Samuel Steel,
James Wilson,	Wm Gilland,
Wesley Gregory,	Samuel Hammers,
M F McCartney,	Mathew Gilland,
Jacob Shearer,	John A Myers,
John S Nelson,	Wm. Cooper,
K J Myton,	Daniel S Bryan,
Rudolph Neff,	William Benton,
Henry Davis, jr.,	H S Woods,
Samuel Conrad,	William Chesney,
Henry Wilson,	Abe Stevens,
Albert Maffit,	Jacob Long.

P. S.—Company left Petersburg, Huntingdon co., Pa., Sept. 12, 1862, and arrived at home September 25, 1862. CAPTAIN.

Order by the Governor of Maryland.

The Expulsion of the Rebels.—Thanks Tendered.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—The following has just been issued by Governor Bradford:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEP'T, ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 29, 1862.

The expulsion of the rebel army from the soil of Maryland, should not be suffered to pass without the proper acknowledgement, and cordial thanks of her authorities, to those who were chiefly instrumental in compelling that evacuation. I would tender, therefore, on behalf of the State of Maryland, to Major General McClellan, and the gallant officers and men under his command, my earnest and hearty thanks for the distinguished courage, skill and gallantry with which that achievement was accomplished. It reflects a lustre upon the ability of the commander-in-chief, and the heroism and endurance of his followers, that the country everywhere recognizes, and that even our enemies are constrained to acknowledge.

To Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and the militia of his State, who rallied with alacrity at the first symptoms of an invasion, our warmest thanks are also due. The readiness with which they crossed the border and took their stand beside the Maryland brigade, shows that the border is in all respects but an ideal line, and that in such a cause as now unites us, Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one.

I cannot forbear to notice in this connection the conduct of our own regiments that took part in the recent battles. All reports concur in representing their gallantry as all their State could desire. The numbers of their killed and wounded, and their torn and tattered standards, bear witness to the position they occupied in the field. To the Second, Third and Fifth Maryland Regiments, the Purnell Home Brigade, and the First Maryland Artillery, who participated in the recent battles, I would therefore tender the thanks that are so justly their due.

A. W. BRADFORD.

By the Governor:
WM. B. HILL, Sec'y of State.

Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Soldiers' Aid Society.

WATERSTREET, Sept. 22, 1862.

MR. WILLIAM LEWIS, *Dear Sir:* Enclosed please find list of contributions and donors names, of a box of "Hospital Stores," forwarded by the citizens of this vicinity, about the 1st of this month, to R. C. Hale, Quartermaster General, and receipted for by him, so as to send to the hospitals in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. You will confer a favor by publishing the same in your paper.

Miss Tillie Fox, 7 packages bandages.

Mrs Susan Keller, 5 packages bandages, 1 lot lint.

Miss Lydia Killinger, bandages, lint, and 2 pillows.

Mrs Adam Focht, 3 pillows and one package lint.

Mrs Michael Gussman, 1 package bandages.

Mrs Margaret Sorrick, 1 package lint, 1 bundle bandages, 18 yds.

Mrs Marintha Purdy, 18 bandages, 102 yards, 10 pillows.

Miss Mary Purdy, 1 lb castile soap, 70 yards bandages, 1 box lint.

Miss Phebe Purdy, 1 lb castile soap.

Mrs John Keller, 39 yards bandages, 52 " "
23 " "
different widths, 1 lot lint.

Miss Lizzie Beck, 8 pillows, 1 box lint.

Mrs Samuel Beck, 4 pillows, 1 lot lint.

Mrs Samuel Donnelly, 4 pillows, 13 rolls bandages, 1 lot lint.

Mrs Potter Woods, 16 bandages, 2 pillows, 1 box lint.

Mrs David Tussey, 10 cushions, one package lint, 10 rolls bandages, 1 lot dressing for sores.

Mrs E. M Forney, 8 rolls bandages, 2 pillows, 1 lot lint.

Miss Kate Shaffer, 5 rolls bandages, 3 yards, 1 box lint.

Mrs Sarah Crawford, 8 pillows, one package lint.

Miss Eve Shaffer, 3 pillows, 1 package lint.

Miss Agnes Plympton, 1 dozen pillows, 1 box lint, 1 roll bandages.

Mrs Abram Harnish, 4 pillows, 42 yards bandages, lint, 3 pieces soap, 2 towels.

Mrs Benjamin Sprankle, 1 lot bandages.

Mrs Amanda Shaffer, 1 lot bandages, lot of dressing cloths.

Miss Catharine Mytinger, 3 rolls bandages, 1 lot lint.

Mrs M. J. Brown, 23 yards bandages, 11 bandages for dressing sores.

Mrs Amanda Minnemire, 5 pillows, 6 bandages.

Mrs Peter Tippery, 74 yards bandages, 2 feather pillows, 3 straw pillows, 1 box lint.

Mrs Eliza Minnemire, 5 pillows, one package lint.

Miss Rachel Harnish, lot of bandages.

Alexander Baker, 1 table cloth.

Mrs A. B. Keller, bandages and lint, 4 pillows.

Miss Joanna Ginter, 8 straw pillows, 1 feather pillow.

Mrs Perry Moore, 2 cushions, 1 lot lint, 14 pillows.

Mrs Harriet Davis, 4 pillows, six rolls bandages, 1 lot lint, muslin for dressing.

Mrs Mary Dean, 1 package linen lint.

Mrs Jane Brown, bandages and lint, 1 pillow.

Also forwarded about the 20th of August to Mrs. Joel Jones, President of the Soldiers' Aid Society, Philadelphia, and forwarded by her to Chesapeak Hospital, Fort Monroe, and Washington, the following named contributions from nearly the same persons as before mentioned, viz: 14 packages bandages and lint, 2 towells, 3 handkerchiefs, 1 package paper and envelopes, 32 pillows, 1 lot thread and needles, 3 lots pins, 16 lots dried cherries, 1 lot elderberries, 6 lots raspberries, 2 bushels dried apples, 3 pints dried currants, 4 lots dried whortleberries, 4 lots dried and canned pears, 1 can tomatoes, 2 lots raspberry jelly, 1 can cherries, 1 can plums, 1 can chickens, 1 lot hops, 2 pieces soap, 1 lot tracts, 5 gallons applebutter, and 9 or 10 bushels of onions.

By request of citizens.

UNION MEETING AT NEW ORLEANS.—A great Union meeting was held at New Orleans on the 17th of September, at which Col. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, made a stirring and patriotic speech. Speaking of the wretched condition of Texas since the rebellion, he said:

"The first act of the confederate mobocracy of Texas was to rob the Union—its mother, who had picked it up out of the wilderness a poor foundling—of all the arms and munitions of war in the State, helped by the treachery of a man who is now no more.—This was done even before they had joined the Confederacy. With the help of the money they had stolen at the same time, from the same source, they purchased all the powder in the State, and then when the people woke up they found they had no arms, no powder, nothing to resist with, and so they were at the mercy of this unprincipled horde.

"The consequences of all this are too apparent to-day. In all the broad limits of that State there was no man who could say he was actually poor.—He might have but a humble home, a little log cabin, but he had plenty.—This was before the era of Secession.—Go to that poor man's home now.—You will find his wife clothed in rags, and weeping for her husband, who, she will tell you, three days ago was dragged off as a conscript to pour forth his blood like water in furtherance of a cause which he detests."

The Tragedy at Louisville.

Latest Particulars.--Origin of the Affray.--Sketch of General Nelson.--Arrest of General Davis.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 29.—There are many conflicting accounts of the shooting of Gen. Nelson by General Davis. About a week ago Nelson placed Davis in command of the Home forces of this city. At night, Davis reported to Nelson the number of men working in the intrenchments and enrolled for service. Nelson cursed him for not having more. Davis replied that he was a general officer, and demanded the treatment of a gentleman. Nelson, in an insulting manner, ordered him to report at Cincinnati, and told him he would order the Provost Marshall to eject him from the city.

Governor Morton and Gen. Nelson were standing near the desk of the Galt House, when General Davis approached and requested Gov. Morton to witness the conversation between himself and Nelson. He demanded of Nelson an apology for the treatment he had received last week. Nelson being a little deaf, asked him to speak louder. Davis again demanded an apology. Nelson denounced him and slapped him in the face. Davis stepped back, clenched his fist, and again demanded an apology. Nelson slapped him in the face and denounced him as a coward. Davis then turned away, procured a pistol from a friend, and followed Nelson, who was going up stairs. Davis told Nelson to defend himself, and immediately fired, the ball penetrating the left breast.

Nelson died in about twenty minutes. Previous to expiring he expressed a wish to see his old friend, the Rev. Mr. Talbot, Rector of the Calvary Episcopal Church, who was then at the Galt House, and the latter administered the Sacrament according to the forms of his church, the General repeating the service after the Minister, and refused to talk on any other subject. He said he regretted that he had not long ago turned his attention to religion.

Origin of the Affray.

The origin of the dispute is believed to have been the following:—Last week General Davis who had been assigned to the command of the armed citizens of Louisville, reported that his brigade was nearly ready, and he wished to know of General Nelson if he could get arms for them. "How many men have you?" asked Nelson. "About 2500." "*About* 2500!" "*About* 2500!!" "You a regular officer, and report *about* the number of men in your command! Don't you know, sir, you should get the exact number?" "But, General," replied Davis, "I didn't expect to get the guns now; I only wanted to learn if I could get them, and where, and, having learned that, I would ascertain the number needed, and then draw them." "*About* 2500!" persisted Nelson. "I suspend you from your command, and order you to report to General Wright, and I've a d——d mind to send you out of the city with a Provost Guard." Davis immediately left for Cincinnati to report, as ordered to General Wright. When he arrived there he found that the General had departed, that day, for Louisville, and Davis returned by the next boat to the latter city, where the fatal affray occurred.

Davis was arrested, and will be tried to-morrow, at which time further particulars will be made public.

Sketch of Gen. Nelson.

Brigadier General William Nelson, commanding a division under General Buell, was a native of Mason co., Ky. Having been educated in the navy, and having obtained the rank of lieutenant, he was detailed in the spring of 1861 to command the Ohio river fleet of gunboats. His extensive acquaintance with the people of Kentucky, and his large relationship in that State, pointed to him as a proper person, during the bad health of General Anderson, to be sent to Kentucky to sound the loyal sentiment of that State; and to strengthen it. Accordingly, as early as April he went thither, and began the formation of a camp, and the recruiting troops at a point between Garrardville, and Danville, since known as "Camp Dick Robinson."—Some time since Col. Geo. H. Thomas, of the 2d Cavalry, proceeded thither, having received the appointment of brigadier general of volunteers, and assumed the command. General Nelson was ordered to form a camp at Washington, Mason county, Ky., for the enlistment of troops. He was full forty years of age, with a massive physique and commanding presence. To fine natural abilities and large experience in arms he added great energy of character and fine judgment of men.—He it was who ordered the arrest of Stanton, Casto & Co., though they were old friends and companions.—He did not recognize any relationships in life when duty demands their prostration or sacrifice. His brother, T. Nelson, of Indiana, is our present Minister to Chile, and his brother-in-law, J. Monroe Stockton, Postmaster at Maysville. His naval services may be summed up in a few words. He entered the navy as a citizen of Kentucky, the date of his original entry into the services being January 20, 1840. In 1855 he was promoted to a lieutenancy after passing through the various degrees of rank. His sea service under that commission was about two and a half years. His total sea service was twelve years and six mos. He was on shore and other duty for nearly five years, and had been unemployed for nearly five years. He was last at sea in May, 1859, on the sloop St. Louis, in the Home Squadron. On his return home he was appointed on ordnance duty at the Washington navy yard, from which post he was sent to Kentucky, as stated above, on special duty for the War Department.—He was made a brigadier general, with a commission dating from Sept. 16, 1861.

Sketch of Gen. Davis.

General Davis, at the outbreak of the rebellion, was a captain in the First Regular Artillery, having been appointed Second Lieutenant from the State of Indiana, in June, 1818. During the present war he has been almost constantly in service in the West. In the summer and fall of 1861 he was especialy active and useful in Missouri, at which time he was acting Adjutant-General and Colonel of Volunteers. Under Gen. Curtis he commanded with distinguished success a brigade in the great and brilliant three days' fighting which resulted in the signal victory at Pea Ridge, in Arkansas, over Van Dorn, Price and Pike. It is heart-sickening to find so brave and so serviceable a champion of the good cause bring himself to the fate which now seems to stare him in the face.

THE NEW STAMP DUTIES.—The new stamp duties imposed by the act of 1862, to provide Internal Revenue, went into operation on the 1st instant, and as heavy penalties are imposed for any infringement of the law, it would be well for all persons to make themselves familiar with its provisions.—Bonds, mortgages, legal writs, bank checks, policies of insurance, custom house papers, passage tickets to foreign ports, and a variety of other instruments, papers and documents must have certain specified stamps affixed to them, or they are null and void.

The following are among the stamp duties that will affect the generality of persons doing business: For a bank check or sight draft for an amount exceeding twenty dollars, a two cent stamp will be required; for a promissory note, or draft, (other than sight,) stamps of various amounts, from five cents upwards, are needed; a certificate of stock in an incorporated company, must have a twenty-five cent stamp affixed to it; a power of attorney must be adorned with a twenty-five cent sticker; a passage ticket to a foreign port must be similarly ornamented at a cost from fifty cents to one dollar; merchants and shippers have to pay stamp duties of from ten cents to one dollar on bills of lading, manifests for entry or clearance, certificates of damage, entry of goods at custom-house, &c.; for a protest of note, or marine protest, the stamp, duty is 25 cents; on a deed of grant there is a sliding scale of stamp duties of from *fifty cents upwards*; a lease on a protest must be stamped at a cost of from fifty cents to one dollar; a policy of insurance on life or property, will have from twenty-five cents to one dollar added to its cost in the way of a stamp; telegraphic despatches are taxed from one to three cents each; bonds and mortgages have to be stamped according to their amount, the lowest denomination of stamp for this purpose being fifty cents; probate of will, or letter of administration, pays a stamp duty of fifty cents upward, proportionate to the amount involved; while an express company's or "common carrier's" receipt is taxed from one to five cents. There are heavy penalties for "making, signing or issuing any instrument, document or paper of any kind whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped," and the instrument or paper becomes null and void from the want of such a stamp.

The Internal Revenue law is so important to every adult member of the community above the degree of a pauper, that all should make themselves familiar with its provisions.

Official Report of the Losses in the Late Battles in Maryland.

WASHINGTON, September 30.—The following report of the victories of South Mountain and Antietam has been forwarded to the headquarters of the army by General McClellan:

NEAR SHARPSBURG, Sept. 29, 1.30 p. m.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, Gen.-in-Chief.

GENERAL:—I have the honor to report the following as some of the results of the battles of South Mountain and Antietam:

At South Mountain our loss was

Killed	443
Wounded	1,806
Missing	76
Total	2,325

At Antietam our loss was

Killed	2,010
Wounded	9,416
Missing	1,043
Total	12,469
Loss in the two battles	14,794

The rebels in the two battles, as near as can be ascertained from the number of their dead found upon the field and from other data, will not fall short of the following estimate:

Major Davis, Assistant Inspector General, who superintends the burial of the dead, reports about 3,000 rebels buried upon the field of Antietam, by our troops. Previous to this, however, the rebels had buried many of their own dead, upon the distant portion of the battle field, which they occupied after the battle—probably, at least 500.

The loss of the rebels at South Mountain cannot be ascertained with accuracy; but as our troops continually drove them, from the commencement of the action, and as a much greater number of their dead were seen on the field than of our own men, it is not unreasonable to suppose that their loss was greater than ours. Estimating their killed at 500, the total rebel killed in the two battles would be 4000. According to the ratio of our own killed and wounded, this would make their loss in wounded, 13,742.

As nearly as can be ascertained at this time, the number of prisoners taken by our troops in the two battles, will, at the lowest estimate, amount to 5,000. The full returns will no doubt show a larger number. Of these about 1,200 are wounded.

This gives the rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, 25,542. It will be observed that this does not include their stragglers, the number of whom is said by citizens here to be large. It may be safely concluded, therefore, that the rebel army lost at least 30,000 of their best troops during their campaign in Maryland.

From the time our troops first encountered the enemy in Maryland until he was driven back into Virginia we captured 13 guns, 7 caissons, nine limbers, 39 colors and 1 signal flag.

We have not lost a single gun or color. On the battle-field of Antietam 14,000 small arms were collected, besides the large number carried off by citizens and those distributed on the grounds to the recruits and other unarmed men arriving immediately after the battle. At South Mountain no collection of small arms was made, owing to the haste of the pursuit from that point; 400 were taken on the opposite side of the Potomac.

(Signed) GEO. B McCLELLAN, Major General Commanding.

Sufferings of Union Prisoners in Richmond.

Report of a Released Volunteer Nurse.

[From the Washington Star.]

Mr. James H. Bell, of the Interior Department, *one of the* volunteer nurses recently captured at Bull Run, was among those released from the Richmond prisons on Wednesday last and arrived here on Friday. From him we get the following interesting particulars of the adventures of the Washingtonians:

The citizen prisoners of Washington just released with Pope's officers were captured about 12 o'clock on Sunday, August 30, some three miles southwest of Bull Run Bridge. Relying on Pope's despatch, they pushed on thinking the battle-field in our possession, till the first they knew the rebel cavalry lurking in the bushes had them surrounded. They were marched off through the battle-field for five miles to Gainesville, where they were quartered in a wheat field enlisted to a crowd of some 1,500 U. S. soldier prisoners. They were kept at this place until Wednesday morning when an order came to march for Fairfax Court House, to be sent beyond the rebel lines. They had nothing to eat from Sunday morning till Wednesday at 3 o'clock, when they marched into a cornfield and told to help themselves, raw or roasted.—From this place they proceeded by the Fairfax turnpike through the entire secession army, resting on each side of the turnpike, to a large farm house some eight miles in the rear of Fairfax Court House. At this place they slept on the ground as usual, without blanket or shawl, or anything to sustain nature, water being denied for nearly the entire night. On the afternoon of Thursday they were ordered to march in the direction of Big Falls of Potomac, being promised safe conduct across to Maryland.

The whole rebel army accompanied them during the afternoon and night, till towards morning, when they were stopped within five miles of Great Falls. Here the rebel General Ripley made them a speech, saying that they were enemies of the South, that if they were not for the South they were against it; that their object in going to the battle-field was to gloat over a supposed Confederate reverse; and that he should send them to Richmond, &c. They were placed in sixteen wagons, and conveyed over the rough and rocky road back to Gainesville. On the road the guards shot a hog, which was cut up and divided among the prisoners. They passed through the battle-field, on the way back to Gainesville, by a different route to the two first, and saw a much larger number of Union dead than on either of the other occasions. It being Saturday, the dead had been on the field seven days unburied. In one place the dead of Gen. Stahl's brigade covered the ground so thick as to almost touch each other. They saw large piles of rails and wood, seemingly recently hauled for the intention of burning the now black and putrid bodies. On Saturday night they slept at Warrenton, proceeding the next day to White Sulphur, and sleeping on Sunday night in the woods near the Rappahannock. They were permitted to rest an hour at Culpeper, then took the track of the Central Va. Railroad for the Rapidan. When about five miles on the way, met Jeff Davis and J. P. Benjamin on a hand car on the way for Culpepper. At Rapidan station they got a ration of bacon, which, with the hog shot several days before, were the only two cooked rations during their nine days tramp.

They were conveyed in the cars from Rapidan to Gordansville, where they were told by Dr. Doyle that martial law prevailed, and hence neither water or food was allowed them. The treatment at this place was most brutal. For three mortal hours they, with Pope's officers and some 200 soldier prisoners were compelled to stand in the hot sun and submit to the humiliation of having their persons searched for money, while all manner of coarse and abusive epithets were freely applied from the haughty, pompous swaggering mayor, down to the dirty, savages, known as Confederate soldiers. From Gordansville they reached Richmond at nightfall at the end of the ninth day, and during that time eat nothing but green corn when they could get it, except the two rations named, and slept without any covering but their clothes, on the bare ground, during the entire jaunt. They were confined in a room of the Libby prison which had been used only a week before as a negro hospital. On the floor the filth had collected nearly an inch in thickness. The place was entirely destitute of any articles of furniture whatever—nothing but the floor, the bare walls and the furnace like tin roof. They endured confinement in this place for seventeen days. The food furnished them was not only insufficient but unfit for any animal but a hog to eat. The consequence was that they were good customers of the prison sutler, who condescended to sell them a few luxuries at the following exorbitant prices, viz: Irish potatoes, 88 per bushel; tomatoes, $8; butter, $1,50 per pound; molasses, $6 per gallon; sugar, 35 cents per pound; coffee, made of crushed crackers parched, 75 cents per pound; bacon, none to be had although $1 per pound was offered.

Mr. Bell furnishes a list of prisoners now confined in the Libby Prison.—The prisoners are nearly naked and eaten up by lice. Their case is truly deplorable, demanding the earliest attention of the Government before their desperation produces permanent insanity or death. In fact many of them have already become insane, owing to the condition of the prison and their harsh treatment.

Indians Still at their Bloody Work in Minnesota.

By the following from the Daily Wisconsin, of the 23d of September, it will be seen that the Indians still continue their bloody work in Minnesota:

Last Tuesday night, an attack was made upon the town of Paynesville, in Stearnes county, about twenty-five miles distant from St. Cloud, Minnesota. In one dwelling there were ten men lodging, who had been engaged during the day in threshing grain.—The house was fired about 12 o'clock, and in trying to escape, one man, named Boyden, was shot through the thigh, but escaped to the bushes, and was rescued the next day by a party from the town of Richmond, who returned to the scene. Five shots were fired, and but one took effect. The Indians secured ten horses and twelve head of cattle.

We are informed by men who have come from Minnesota, that one-half of the horrors of the Indian massacre in that State have not been told. Deeds have been performed by the red devils too indecent and horrid for publication and the people in the outskirts of the State, who were saved and have escaped, have become so perfectly alarmed that it is doubtful if they ever return to their homes again. Minnesota will suffer greatly by it, as a State, to say nothing about the loss of so many of her citizens.

Conductor Crippen, of the La Cresse road, says that a little boy came down on the cars a few days since, who was the last of his family. His father, mother, and brothers and sisters had been killed, and he had only escaped by being out in the bushes at the spring, when the Indians came to their house and murdered the family.

A gentleman came down on the cars to bring his children to Middleton, in this State, where he had friends. Having left them, he said he was going back to devote the rest of his life to killing Indians. His wife and daughter were captives in the hands of the savages. All the border Minnesotians are banding together to kill the Indians whenever and wherever they find them, being determined to exterminate them. When one knows a half of the atrocities the wretches have been guilty of, he will justify the border men in their determination, and only say that ordinary shooting is too merciful a fate for the beastly, barbarous Sioux.

REVENUE LAW.—The following important amendment to the Revenue Law was approved July 14, 1862:

"SEC. 25. And be it further enacted, That the 94th section of the Act entitled an act to provide internal revenue to support the government and pay interest on the public debt" approved July 1st, 1862, be so amended that no instrument, document or paper, made, signed or issued prior to the 1st day of January, 1863, without being duly stamped or having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote the duty imposed thereon, shall for that cause be invalid and of no effect.

Provided, however, that no such instrument, document or paper shall be admitted or used as evidence in any Court until the same shall have been duly stamped, nor until the holder thereof shall have proved to the satisfaction of the Court, that he has paid to the collector or deputy collector of the district within which such Court may be held, the sum of five dollars for the use of the United States."

Approved, July 14, 1862.

The National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

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An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

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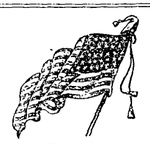
The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 7, 1862.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Union County Ticket.

Agreeably to a call made for a Union Convention to be held in Huntingdon on Tuesday, September 9, 1862, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of nominating a Union County ticket to be supported by all loyal men, who ignore party and wish to unite in one common cause, the support and defence of our country; delegates from the several townships and boroughs met at the time and place specified, and nominated the following ticket:

ASSEMBLY,
A. W. BENEDICT, of Huntingdon.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
PETER M. BARE, of Shirley.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. H. O. CORBIN, of Huntingdon.
AUDITOR,
HENRY L. M'CARTHY, of Brady.

DAVID BLACK.

The following card from Mr. DAVID BLACK, speaks for itself. We may be permitted to add, that it is our opinion that Mr. Black has done just what every other honest man would do under similar circumstances.

HUNTINGDON, Oct. 3, 1862.

MR. LEWIS:—I was nominated for the office of Sheriff by the Union Convention. I approved of that Convention, and was willing my name might be used to promote its objects. The indications of a combination of the extreme men of both parties to defeat all those on the Union Ticket, are now, however, such as to satisfy me that my remaining a candidate *might* further these ends, I am unwilling even to run the risk of aiding them, and as I was nominated without solicitation, I can, as I do, without regret, decline being any longer a candidate.

Yours, &c., DAVID BLACK.

DECLINATION.

MR. LEWIS:—Though I was in favor of the nomination of a Union Ticket, I had no desire to be one of the nominees, I therefore request you to withdraw my name.

HENRY WILSON.

Oneida township, Oct. 6, 1862.

The Union Ticket.

We shall vote for what remains of the Union County Ticket, because they are the nominees of the Union County Convention, and are good men, and we ask every Union Democrat in the county, who has been opposed to strict old party nominations, to give the ticket a warm support.

The Next Sheriff.

Taxes and costs are always hard to pay. There will be a great many of them to pay in the next few years, and every man should do what he can to keep them as low as possible. The best way we know to get up costs to the *highest* possible figures, will be for the people of this county to be deceived into electing David Caldwell Sheriff. They have had some little experience of him in that line, but it will be tenfold worse, if ever the affliction should befall the unfortunate debtors of this county, of having executions or writs in his hands. While he was in the Prothonotary's office the complaints made against him for taxing exorbitant fees were loud and numerous. We are informed the records will show the fact, that in the terms of Major Steel, Mr. Cremer and M. F. Campbell, indeed under all his predecessors, and since his time under Mr. Wagoner, $1 22½ has been the recognised and universally received costs upon entering a judgement, but that during Caldwell's term he charged and received for the same service $1,62½. If you wish to have costs doubled upon you, or have constant quarrels over the attempts to increase them, vote for Caldwell.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON.

This gentleman is now the only candidate in the field in opposition to David Caldwell. Every man should vote for one or the other. We shall vote for Johnston, because we believe him to be the best man—the best man for the important position of Sheriff of Huntingdon county—and we hope he may be elected.

J. MILLER CHANEY, of Barree, a member of Capt. Miles' company, died in camp on the Potomac, on Thursday last. We learn he died of a disease of the throat. His body will be brought home to-day or to-morrow by his brother.

The "Democratic" State Ticket.

The papers of the State supporting the so-called Democratic State Ticket, are just now bending their whole energies to the defence of the political character of the traitor Frank W. Hughes, Chairman of the "Democratic" State Central Committee. It must be remembered that this same Hughes was a prominent spirit in the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions—that he acted boldly *with* the Disunionists of the South in disorganizing the Democratic party; and finally, after withdrawing from the National organization, he united with Jeff Davis, Yancey, Buchanan & Co., in the support of the traitor Breckinridge. The object the Hughes papers have in view in defending his political character is to make votes for the State Ticket nominated by the same Convention that placed him at the head of the party by making him Chairman of the State Committee. Every vote, therefore, given for the State Ticket—Slenker and Barr—will be counted as an endorsement of Hughes' conduct as a Democrat, and will be hailed by the Southern traitors as an endorsement of their conduct, for they know that Hughes to-day is where he has always been, *with the traitors of the South.*

We do not intend to "go it blind." We intend that our vote shall count one *against* endorsing the *Hughes Democracy* of this State. We are not willing that our vote shall be "aid and comfort" for the traitors of the North or the traitors of the South. We shall vote for Thomas E. Cochran, for Auditor-General, and William S. Ross, for Surveyor-General — the one a loyal Republican, the other a loyal Democrat.

The Bargain Between the Journal and Monitor.

We consider it a duty to call attention to the very evident combination that has been effected between the *Journal* and the *Monitor* to elect a portion of the straight-out Democratic ticket.

The Republican County Committee met in this place on the 27th Sept.—A proposition was made to interrogate such of the candidates as had been nominated by the Union County Convention, as to whether they accepted the nomination, *but it was voted down.* Dissatisfied with the action, Nash and Whittaker as editors of the *Journal*, addressed letters to Messrs. Benedict and Corbin, and perhaps to others, putting to them the interrogatories which the committee had refused to put, and giving them plainly to understand that the *Journal* would not keep up the name of any candidate who accepted the Union nomination. Mr. Corbin answered, saying he accepted the nomination of both Conventions.—We do not know whether Mr. Benedict answered or not. What is the result? They did not publish their letter and interrogatories, and Mr. Corbin's answer, but the next number of their paper comes out with an editorial electioneering article in favor of R. Milton Speer, the regular nominee of what the *Journal* styles the Breckinridge Democracy, for District Attorney. A pretty high handled measure this we should think, for the *Journal*, to set at defiance the action of its own County Convention, and strike down the nominee of its own convention, because he also accepted a union nomination. But they go farther.—They also publish the card of John Williamson as an independent candidate for the Legislature, *and it is well* understood, are giving him their support. It is manifest to every one that this arrangement suits the *Monitor* exactly. Mr. Speer is one of its owners and editors. By running Mr. Williamson, the *Journal* hopes to take votes enough from Mr. Benedict to elect Mr. Bell, and that will suit the *Monitor*.—Then, if they can succeed in holding the Republicans and Democrats away from Mr. Black, they can elect either Johnston or Caldwell, and as they are in the fraternizing mood, they hope to have the Sheriff's printing made all right between them.

A further proof of this programme is, that John W. Mattern, a dissatisfied member of the Republican County Committee, is industriously at work, electioneering for Mr. Speer, and against Mr. Corbin. If evidence is wanted of this, we believe it can be brought up from Shirleysburg in his own handwriting.

So apparent has this scheme become, that Mr. Black, the Union candidate for Sheriff, has declined, determined that if the *Journal* men have made up their minds to go the whole Breckinridge ticket, they shall not have him for a scape-goat, but must face the music directly.

It now remains for the people to say whether they will permit this scheme to succeed. The *Monitor* wants its candidates elected. The *Journal* works to accomplish their election, by opposing every man nominated by the Union Convention.—Surely such a conspiracy cannot be endorsed by the public at the polls.—We have done our duty in exposing it and we shall see.

ROBERT KING has received a new stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy Vestings, &c. Encourage home first—and we believe Robert can give you an article of goods, and as neat a fit as you can desire.

Our Next Congressman.

MR. EDITOR:—Who shall represent us in the next Congress? The Globe circulates extensively all over the district, and as it does not appear to belong to either party, but independent in its opinions and sentiments, many voters will, on this occasion, be disposed to listen favorably to what it may have to say upon the subject.—For, Mr. Editor, it is a fact, that at the coming election there are many voters who will, like John Scott, Esq., "know no party," but cast their votes for the men whom they consider to be the best and most useful to the district. I do not stop to argue the question, whether it is right or expedient to vote a *mixed* ticket, but take the fact as I know it to be, that party lines will not hold the voter this fall.—Such being the case, then, and no doubt existing as to the loyalty of either candidate, some will be attracted by the eminent legal ability and eloquence of the one; and others by the strong mind, the sound common sense business qualifications of the other. I confess, for my part, a partiality for the latter style of men to represent us. They seem nearer to us in thought, feeling and interest. We can approach them and make known our wishes without hesitation or fear, for they are one of ourselves and can appreciate our wants and necessities.

Kennedy Moorehead is one of this class of Representatives. He never made a speech in his life, has represented Alleghany county two terms, and is nominated for the third. His constituents, like ourselves, are plain, hard-working men, and they are satisfied that he represents them faithfully. In fact, it is said that he has accomplished more for his district, and at the same time, more for the nation, than many of our more highly educated or brilliant representatives have been able or willing to do. Now, the people of this district have the opportunity at the coming election of voting for a man of this kind; and so far as this section is concerned, they are going to do it, regardless of denunciations by partizans. They are satisfied that the country will be at least safe in such hands, and the district better cared for than it has been.

Now, I have not named either candidate; it is unnecessary. We would like to have your views, for we think you intend advocating honestly the interests of the District, and being under no obligation to either political party, you are at liberty to support with your paper the candidate who will best represent us.

We will listen favorably to what you may have to say upon the subject, and have much confidence in your being with the People—the *party* that will best sustain your paper in future.

UNION.

Franklin township, Sep. 30, 1862.

OUR ANSWER.

A correspondent of character and intelligence sends us the above communication, headed "Our Next Congressman." He is not a partisan, nor an enthusiast in any sense, but a clear-headed, sagacious business man. He gives his views of this subject and he asks ours. He is entitled to a respectful answer, and we give it. We have neither harsh words nor fulsome praise for either of the candidates. We believe they are both loyal men. "Whose election will best aid in crushing the rebellion and restoring the Government?" *This is the only question* we permit to influence us in deciding whom we will support. The rebellion must be crushed. They would both give their energies for that purpose.—The Government now disordered, must be restored. Who would be most useful and effective when we reach that point? The record *constrains* us to say that Mr. Blair has been an impracticable ultraist. He voted for the Blake resolution at a time when it could accomplish nothing but evil. While adjustment was desirable and desired by the conservative men of all parties, he voted with the revolutionists North and South, against any attempts at accomplishing it. It was well understood that his voice was with Sumner, Stevens and Lovejoy in denouncing the President and Gen. McClellan, because they too would not become political destructionists. Such men can no longer be useful in Congress. The Country wants *sober reason* in council. It wants the rebellion crushed by force of arms, whether slavery is or is not crushed in the operation; but then that done, it wants a government of law, not of passion. These wants cannot be received with men in Congress who are willing to sacrifice Presidents, Commanders, and Constitutions to one fanatical idea.

While Mr. McAllister has been nominated by the Democratic party, we are satisfied that he is not responsible for the sins of its present organization, that he is not tainted with the heresies of its leaders, but that he is imbued with the sentiments of its honest masses, and is an unconditional loyal Union man, with no impracticable fanaticism in him. If we did not believe this, and that for these reasons he would in the next Congress be a more useful member than Mr. Blair, we would not give him our vote.

These are our honestly entertained views, and we give them for what they are worth, leaving each voter to determine this question for himself.

MAJOR Samuel H. Tate, of Bedford, died at his residence on Wednesday morning last, after an illness of four days.

☞ A Postoffice has been established at Cove Station on the Broad Top Road, and John T. Sherley appointed Postmaster.

☞ H. Roman and M. Gutman, have each received heavy stocks of fall and winter clothing.

James Buchanan is again conspicuous in politics in Lancaster county, as he is, no doubt, all over the State where he may have an influence with men of doubtful loyalty. Some time since he contributed *one hundred* dollars towards the bounty fund of his county; since then he has contributed *one thousand* dollars to defeat the Union Ticket of his county, upon which we find the name of Hon. Benj. Champneys, for the Legislature, one of the most prominent loyal Democrats in the State. If Buchanan has any friends he desires to see placed in prominent positions, he should have the good sense to keep on the back ground, for he no longer has any influence with the loyal Democrats.—Until the Democratic organization of this State, frees itself of the influence of James Buchanan, Hughes, Vallandigham & Co., it must stink in the nostrils of every truly honest Union man.

A MISTAKE occurred last week that exposed the true object of the person making the mistake. The *Monitor* office had printed tickets for John Williamson,—John, just before taking the cars for Petersburg, stepped into the Monitor office and picking up a bundle of what he supposed to be his tickets, put them in his pocket. Arriving at Petersburg he commenced to give out the tickets as his own, when he was informed that he was distributing tickets for Samuel H. Bell *instead of* tickets for John Williamson. Of course this *mistake* of Mr. Williamson exposed the bargain and sale that exists to defeat Mr. Benedict.

WE have been informed that David Caldwell has said that David Black made every effort to secure the nomination for Sheriff in the "Democratic" Convention. Mr. Black did not *ask* for a nomination from that or any other convention, but accepted the Union nomination at the earnest solicitation of his friends. David Caldwell will not make *many* votes by asserting a falsehood to make it appear that Mr. Black is as much of an office-seeker as he is himself. David Caldwell has been lying around loose for two years waiting for another opportunity to serve the dear people. We can't support a *loose* politician.

One Fact the Honest People Should Remember.—At the time of the great horse speculation in this county, when every honest man was astounded at the daring rascality of some of the men who live here, and by others who were sent here, Mr. Benedict raised his voice, and was heard at Washington, against the plundering of the treasury. For interfering against the thieves then, he was threatened by them and promised their hostility at every opportunity offering. Mr. Benedict is now the Union canditate for the Legislature, and we find all the Government horse contractors who *felt hurt* by the exposures of Mr. Benedict, now uniting their strength against him and for no other reason than that he made an effort to check them in their rascality. The honest men of the county should not allow Mr. Benedict to be stricken down by bold bad men for daring to do his duty to this community and to his country.

WE are glad to learn that Nicholas Decker, of the Bible Company, who was reported in our last issue as among the missing, has been found.—He was left on the field with one leg badly broken. The next day he was picked up and taken to a private house in the neighborhood of the battle-field where he was, the last heard of him.—It was thought by the surgeon in attendance, that the leg would have to be amputated above the knee.

THE remains of David Lamp, aged 19 years, member of Capt. McCabe's company, 28th Regiment, who was killed in the battle on the 17th, was recovered and brought home on Thursday last and interred on Friday in the Cemetery in this place.

Rev. Reid will preach his funeral sermon in this place on Sabbath next, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Sergt. Alfred McAllister, a member of Thomas' company, 125th Regiment, wounded in the fight on the 17th, was brought home last week, by his mother. He has a severe bullet wound in the right ankle.

THE LECTURE.—We were forcibly struck by the lecture of Mr. Miles on Saturday evening last, and feel satisfied, as we always have been, that "united we stand, and divided we fall." If parties are to rule, we fail; but if the Government is permitted to rule, we stand. Mr. Miles' lecture will be found in our columns this issue, and we recommend a perusal by all our readers.

Loss of the Pennsylvania Reserves in the Late Battles.

The Pennsylvania Reserves, commanded by Brigadier-General Meade, were less than five thousand strong when they left Washington for Maryland. The following is a statement of their losses, in the late battles of South Mountain and Antietam:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
First Regiment	15	57	72
Second Regiment	9	32	41
Third Regiment	11	32	43
Fourth Regiment	2	25	27
Fifth Regiment	1	10	11
Sixth Regiment	23	105	128
Seventh Regiment	19	69	88
Eighth Regiment	25	84	109
Ninth Regiment	25	99	124
Tenth Regiment	4	28	32
Eleventh Regiment	19	44	63
Twelfth Regiment	10	67	76
Total	175	642	817

THE WAR NEWS.

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

There has been no movement on the Potomac. Late arrivals from General M'Clellan's headquarters report everything quiet in that vicinity. They say that, from certain mysterious movements among the camps, some great manœuvre was anticipted. The troops were receiving outfits of clothing, and many paymasters were in the camps, squaring up their various accounts.

President Lincoln had been three or four days with the the army, viewing the different divisions, and returned to Washington on Sunday. Harper's Ferry Bridge was completed last week. A movement into Virginia may be expected this week. Our troops are in excellent spirits.

A Victory in Missouri.

Official information has been received in Washington that the rebels under Van Dorn, Price and Lovell, on Saturday attacked our forces at Corinth, but were defeated with great slaughter, and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field of battle.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

A Portsmouth, Ohio, despatch to Gov. Robinson says that Gen. Morgan, with 1,000 rebels, attacked the Carter county Home Guards on Friday, near Olive Hill. After several hours' severe skirmishing, Morgan was repulsed, and several of his men killed. Morgan then retreated towards the Licking river, burning thirty-five houses on his way. At night Morgan returned to Olive Hill. Meanwhile, Col. Seifert went to Portsmouth, and brought up 500 of the 117th Ohio.

Bardstown advices say that the rebels have from 30,000 to 35,000 men within a circle of eight miles in diameter around Bardstown. Our central advance was, on Saturday, four miles from Bardstown. They had been skirmishing and driving the rebels before them for three days. We had captured 600 prisoners.

The Victory at Corinth.

The tide seems to have fairly turned at the West. Morgan has escaped, Buell is driving Bragg out of Kentucky, and Rosecran's partial victory at Iuka has been followed up by a complete one at Corinth. It appears that a rebel army of about 40,000 men, commanded by Generals Price, Van Dorn and Lovell, attacked General Rosecran's position at Corinth, on Saturday morning last. Simultaneous attacks were made upon our right, centre and left, and our troops gave way at the centre, as the rebels forced their way into the heart of the town. But they were driven out faster than they came in, and by half-past eleven o'clock their whole army was in full retreat leaving behind from 700 to 1,000 prisoners unwounded, and a great many wounded. Their loss was very heavy, as was ours also. On Saturday afternoon, General Hurlburt crossed the Hatchie river to cut off Price's retreat, and the next morning General Rosecrans went in pursuit. We may expect at any moment to receive news of the result of the subsequent operations, which, we are confident, will be most favorable to our arms. General Rosecrans is proving himself the real fighting man of the West, and the nation owes him a debt of gratitude.

The Address of the Governors.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The following is the address of the Governors of the loyal States to the President, adopted at the meeting held at Altoona, Pa., to take measures for the more active support of the Government, on the 22d day of September, 1862:

After nearly one year and a half spent in the contest with an armed and gigantic rebellion against the national Government of the United States, the duty and purpose of the loyal States and people continues and must always remain as they were at its origin—namely, to restore and perpetuate the authority of this Government and the life of the nation, no matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity. Nevertheless, this work of restoring the Republic, preserving the institutions of Democratic origin, and justifying the hopes and toils of our fathers, shall not fail to be performed, and we pledge without hesitation, to the President of the United States, the most loyal and cordial support, hereafter as heretofore, in the exercise of the functions of his great office.

We recognize in him the Chief Executive Magistrate of the nation, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, their responsible and constitutional head, whose rightful authority and power, as well as the constitutional powers of Congress, must be rigorously and religiously guarded and preserved, as the condition on which all of our form of Government and the constitutional rights and liberties of the people themselves can be saved from the wreck of anarchy or from the rule of despotism. In submission to the laws which may have been or which may be duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the President, co-operating always in our own spheres in the National Government, we mean to continue in the most rigorous exercise of all our lawful and proper powers, contending against treason, rebellion, and the public enemies, and whether in public life or private station; supporting the arms of the Union until its cause shall conquer—until final victory shall perch upon its standard, or the rebel foe shall yield a dutiful, rightful, and unconditional submission; and impressed in the conviction that an army of reserve ought, until the war shall end, to be constantly kept on foot, to be raised, armed, equipped, and trained at home, and ready for emergencies, we respectfully ask the President to call for such a force of volunteers for one year's service, of not less than one hundred thousand in the aggregate, the quota of each State to be raised after it shall have filled its quota of the requisitions already made, both for volunteers and militia.

We believe that this would be a measure of utilitary prudence, while it would greatly promote the military education of the people. We hail, in the heartfelt gratitude of encouraged hope, the proclamation of the President, issued on the 22d instant, declaring emancipated from their bondage, all persons held to service or labor as slaves in the rebel States, whose rebellion shall last until the first day of January next ensuing. The right of any person to retain authority to compel any portion of the subjects of the National Government to rebel against it, or to maintain its enemies, implies in those who are allowed possession of such authority, the right to rebel themselves, and therefore the right to establish martial law or military government in a State or Territory in rebellion, implies the right and the duty of the Government to liberate the minds of all men living therein by appropriate proclamations, and assurances of protection, in order that all who are capable, intellectually and morally, of loyalty and obedience, may not be forced into treason, the willing tools of rebellious traitors. To have continued indefinitely the most efficient cause, support, and stay of the rebellion would have been, in our judgment, unjust to the loyal people, whose treasure and lives are made a willing sacrifice on the altar of patriotism—would have discriminated against the wife who is compelled to surrender her husband—against the parent who is to surrender his child to the hardships of the camp and the perils of battle. If the rebel-masters were permitted to retain their slaves, it would have been a final decision alike against humanity, justice, the rights and dignity of the Government, and against a sound and wise national policy. The decision of the President to strike at the root of the rebellion, will lend new vigor to the efforts, and new life and hope to the hearts of the people.

Cordially tendering to the President our respectful assurances of personal and official confidence, we trust and believe that the policy now inaugerated will be crowned with success—will give speedy and triumphant victories over our enemies, and secure to the nation and this people the blessing and favor of Almighty God. We believe that the blood of the heroes who have already fallen, and those who may yet give their lives to their country, will not have been shed in vain.

The splendid valor of our soldiers, their patient endurance, their manly patriotism, and their devotion to duty, demand from us, and from all their countrymen, the homage of the sincerest gratitude, and the pledge of our constant reinforcement and support.—A just regard for these brave men whom we have contributed to place in the field, and for the importance of the duties which may lawfully pertain to us hereafter, has called us into friendly conference, and now presenting to our National Magistrate this conclusion of our deliberations, we devote ourselves to our country's service, and we will surround the President in our constant support, trusting that the fidelity and zeal of the loyal States and people, will always assure him that he will be constantly maintained in pursuing with vigor this war for the preservation of the national life and the hopes of humanity.

A. G. CURTIN,
JOHN A. ANDREW,
RICHARD YATES,
ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Jr.,
EDWARD SOLOMON,
SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
O. P. MORTON,
by D. G. ROSE, his Representative,
WM. SPRAGUE,
F. H. PIERPONT,
DAVID TOD,
N. S. BERRY,
AUSTIN BLAIR.

The Valor of Pennsylvania Handsomely Acknowledged.

Letter from Major General M'Clellan to Governor Curtin.

The following letter will explain itself. As part of the history of the rebellion, it deserves to be printed wherever there is a man who went forth at the summons of Gov. Curtin to rally on the border for the defence of the Commonwealth from invasion. As an acknowledgment from one of the commanding Major Generals of the army, this letter will have a double effect and influence. First, it will have the influence of cheering those who engaged in the first uprising to respond again, should danger once more threaten this state; and second, it will have the affect of silencing those who have been ridiculing the great energy of his Excellency, and who are now striving to show that there was no necessity for the demonstration which is thus handsomely acknowledged:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC,
SHARPSBURG, Sept. 27th, 1862.

GOVERNOR: I beg to avail myself of almost the first moment of leisure I have had since the recent battles, to tender to you my thanks for your wise and energetic action in calling out the militia of Pennsylvania for its defence, when threatened by a numerous and victorious army of the enemy. Fortunately circumstances rendered it impossible for the enemy to set foot upon the soil of Pennsylvania, but the moral support rendered to my army by your action was none the less mighty. In the name of my army and for myself, I again tender to you our acknowledgments for your patriotic course; the manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call and hastened to the defence of their frontier, no doubt exercised a great influence upon the enemy.

I am, very respectfully,
and sincerely YOURS,
GEO. B. McCLELLAN.
Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

His Excellency, A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania.

THE new dwelling house of James Patterson, near Yellow Springs, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning last. The fire originated in an outbuilding. Much of his furniture was saved.

MARRIED,

On Sept. 23d, by Rev. Jas. Brads, Rev. G. FARRING GREY, of the East Baltimore Conference, and Miss MARY HEAGY, of Huntingdon, Pa.

On Sept. 30th, by the same, Mr. WM. SPAULDING, of Petersburg, Huntingdon co., and Miss CAROLINE E. TAYLOR, of Lewistown, Mifflin co., Pa.

DIED,

On the 22nd of Sept., in Huntingdon, Mrs. JANE DORLAND, in the 76th year of her age.

Mrs. Dorland was born in Ireland, and came with her parents to this country, when she was quite young. For many years her home was in Huntingdon, where she died, and where the influence of her Christian example will long be felt. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, and adorned her profession by an uniform christian life.—As she grew in years, she grew in grace. She loved the sanctuary, and exhibited her attachment to it, by her faithful attendance on its services, and her labors for its prosperity. She loved her neighbors, and rejoiced with them in their joy, and sympathized with them in their sorrow. Her heart was full of kindness, and her hands were full of charitable deeds. No one was more interested, or active in providing for the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers. But she rests from her labors. A large circle of relatives and friends mourn her loss, and will cherish her memory; but their loss is her gain, for she has gone home to Heaven.

Suddenly, on the 26th ult., PLUMMER WATERS, youngest son of Lee T., and Eliza Wilson, of Masseysburg, Huntingdon county, aged 6 years and 9 months.

How true it is that "man cometh forth like a flower and is cut down."—Little Plummer was a bud of unusual promise and beauty—too lovely to grow upon the sterile soil of earth, exposed to its chilly blasts. God has transplanted him to bloom in Paradise, where the frost of death nor the blight of sin can never come.

Weep not, mother, it is well,
My sufferings o'er and I'm at rest
Where holy saints and seraphs dwell;
And thine is changed for Jesus' breast.
Weep not, father, for the deed;
The stroke that took thy child from thee,
Was but the call of Him who said
"Let little children come to me."

Weep not, brother, though the tomb,
So dark, so cold, and dreary seems,
My spirit's free and oft shall come,
And fondly whisper to thy dreams.
Weep not, little sister, dear,
For a union shall be given.
And when thou shalt in bliss appear,
I'll kiss thee at the gates of heaven.

Altoona *Tribune* please copy.

• Among the many brave who have fallen on the field of battle, we record, with sorrow, the name of JOHN S. McCOY, of McConnelstown, member of the Huntingdon Bible Company, one hundred and twenty-fifth regiment P. V., who fell at the battle of Antietam, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., in the 20th year of his age. He was a noble youth, the hope and pride of his family. He had a truly amiable disposition, and his deportment and conversation gave hopeful evidence that he was a child of God. With a strong and vigorous intellect, and energy beaming from his eye, he seemed destined to adorn at no distant day the walks of science, and to bless his age. He loved the Bible, and was one of the originators, and a member of the McConnelstown Bible Class.

When duty called him to the field of conflict in defence of liberty, he chose for his companions those who revered the Bible, and entered a company—all honor to it—that, fearless of the world's opinion, makes the daily reading of the sacred scriptures by each member of the company as obligatory, as the performance of the daily drill.)

To his afflicted parents and sorrowing companions, let this be their consolation; that he was a christian youth, and that he died as the noble and brave would wish to die, on the battle-field in defence of human freedom.

Fadeless be his memory. S.

☞ The National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

October 6, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5.25
Common and Superfine	3.25
Rye Flour	3.75
Corn Meal	3.12½
Extra White Wheat	1.60
Fair and Prime Red	1.51@1.55
Rye	74c
Corn, prime Yellow	70
Oats	43
Clovereed, $64 lbs.	5.00
Timothy	2.25
Wool	.68@75c
Hides	17

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour $ bbl	$5.50@6.25
Extra do per cwt	5.00
White Wheat	1.10
Red Wheat	1.05
Rye	55
Corn	50
Oats	28
Clovereed	4.00
Flaxseed	1.25
Dried Apples	1.00
Butter	12½
Eggs	8
Lard	13
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

New Furniture Establishment,

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

A LECTURE

On the Crisis of the Nation,

DELIVERED BY

JOHN G. MILES, ESQ.,

Before the Citizens of Huntingdon,

ON SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1862.

An officer of a regiment of the army of the Union stationed in the eastern part of Maryland related to the writer the following facts: In one of the seven days' battles fought on the Peninsula in Virginia, a Union officer was taken prisoner after he had been so severely wounded as to require amputation of an injured limb. The operation was performed by a surgeon of the rebel army, who exhibited more sympathy with the sufferings of his wounded enemy than generally characterizes the class to which he belongs. By the Samaritan acts of the one and the patient suffering of the other, a mutual confidence and personal friendship (enemies as they were in war) grew up between them. After, by daily intercourse, they had become considerably interested in the fate of each other, they began to interchange opinions upon the prospective issue of the contest which had so strangely severed the dearest ties of nature and brought brother into conflict with brother. In one of the friendly conversations elicited by the circumstances in which they were respectively placed, the professional man said to his wounded patient, "We will certainly beat you in this contest." "Why do you think so," inquired the other, to which the surgeon replied, "We are united; we are a unit, whilst you are divided and growing daily more so." This illustrates the effect of a party organization against the Administration of the National Government, engaged as it is in a herculean effort to put down the most gigantic and groundless Rebellion which the history of the world has ever recorded. Whilst the rebels stand shoulder to shoulder in their work, and are encouraged to do so by our want of harmony in feeling and action, we are *distracted in council and divided in* aim and object.—One party endeavoring to uphold the hands of the Government in its death struggle with rebellion; the other ignoring that rebellion, and waging a war upon Abolitionism, or upon an imaginary element which in its very nature is antagonistic to the "corner-stone" principle upon which the rebellion has assumed an organized form. I do not stop to prove or discuss this proposition. It is, and will be, taken as a postulate with all who know anything about its origin, or the history of its progress. That rebellion is now upon us in all its most terrible aspects. The grip of the giant is upon the throat of the government, and the only issue should be, which party shall prevail—the Government or the Rebellion: who is in favor of one and who of the other? The man who is not in favor of the former and of the administration wielding its power in this struggle, is against it, and he who goes off from its support on a side issue is practically in favor of its overthrow. He who makes an effort to divide the forces of the government or to weaken the confidence of the community in the Administration and honesty of its administration, has made an effort to strengthen the arm of the rebellion and to paralyze that of the instrument by which it is to be stricken down, if stricken down at all. Tell me not, when the battle is raging, that the blows of the government are not scientifically struck in its defence; that they are not "constitutionally" aimed by its friends; that we must stop to dispute upon these topics, whilst the enemy is inflicting destruction and death upon the vital interests of the human race. We have not time, nor is it the time, to discuss these questions and become divided upon them. We have enough *to do to fight the rebellion*, and for the sake of the country we love and the preservation of its institutions, let us not wrangle amongst ourselves in the face of the enemy! Why should we be divided in this great struggle for our existence? Will not dearly bought experience; will not the love we bear our children and hearth-stones teach us to bear with one another and forbear until the storm has passed over us. Can we not; are we not bound to postpone the discussion of measures of administrative policy, questions of powers granted to or withheld from the government under the constitution and all collateral questions, whilst the citadel of our liberties is in flames?—Ought not every question to be subordinated to, and merged in, the one absorbing question, by what means can the rebellion be most speedily and most effectually crushed? What would be said of firemen who saw the flames bursting from every aperture in a building and yet stopped by the way to discuss the character of a by-law in reference to their engine-house,—whether its lock should be broken when the custodian of the key could not be found, or a question of the order of precedence at the rope?

But again, why should we be divided in this crisis of our fate as a nation? This war (this *insurrection, more properly termed*) was not of the making of the Government, nor of its northern friends. So far as the Government is concerned, it is but a defensive struggle for the preservation of its own existence against a fearful attempt to overthrow it by treachery and armed rebellion of the most diabolical kind; a defensive struggle for the life of the nation against the assaults of internal and external foes.—No war has been made upon the rebels, nor upon anything that belongs to them. The Government has only assumed the same attitude of defence against an aggressive attack, which any individual has a right to assume when assailed by another. It has dealt no blows of an aggressive character in striking for its life. The probable fault has been that they have been too mercifully directed; with too tender a regard to the vulnerable points in the harness of its bloodthirsty antagonist.

What was the attitude of the parties in their relation to each other when the rebellion broke out? What justification, excuse or extenuation was there for it? In reply to the first inquiry I have to say in defining the attitude of the rebels towards the Government, that their own friends were in its administration, and from the 20th of December, 1860, when South Carolina passed her *unconstitutional* ordinance of Secession, until the 12th of April, 1861, when Fort Sumter was bombarded, in part, probably, by the very guns John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, in faithlessness and treachery to the government, had sent to the south, and, although more than a dozen forts, four arsenals, two custom houses, a branch mint, a first-class post-office, 3 revenue cutters, a coast survey schooner, a marine hospital with 216 invalids in it, (ordered to remove,) an immense amount of government moneys, arms, ordnance, munitions of war and other property had been seized by the rebels, and the government steamer the Star of the West, carrying the U. S. flag, had been repeatedly fired into and compelled to desist from her mission of supplying the little garrison of starving men in Fort Sumter with provisions and other things needful for them in their isolated condition, yet no arm of even self defence was raised by the Government against these aggressive acts of force and violence, until Fort Sumter had been battered down, the American flag struck and the gallant Major Anderson and his little band of famished men compelled to surrender. Floyd in his treachery had officially transferred the most of the effective arms, ordnance and munitions of war to the South, and was going on stripping the government of its means of defence until arrested by an indignant meeting composed of men of all parties, held in Pittsburg on the 27th of December, 1860. Its treasury had been robbed of its money by this traitor, (now a general in the rebel service,) as well as its arsenals of its arms. The finances of the government in the hands of Mr. Buchanan were at the very lowest point of depression to have any working power left. Its army and navy had been scattered. Thus weakened by treachery and imbecility, blow upon blow was struck by the conspirators in arms until the unresisting government was prostrate upon the earth at the time of Abraham Lincoln's inauguration on the 4th of March, 1861. To avoid the assassins steel the duly elected President of the United States had to make his way to Washington secretly and in disguise. On the 13th of February preceding, that prince of traitors (now also commanding a rebel army) John C. Breckinridge, as Vice President, in the Senate of United States had reluctantly declared the regularity of his election according to all the forms and requirements of the Constitution. Thus, the chief of the living conspirators who had determined that at the end of his official term as Vice President, the government should be overthrown, was, in the Providence of God, made the instrument in proclaiming to the world the right, by the suffrages of a free people, of the man whom he least *"delighted to honor"* to rule as a chief magistrate of this nation for four years from the 4th of March, 1861. The traitor has not yet received Haman's reward, but if the American people do their duty, the time is coming when Haman's doom will meet him. This, then, was the attitude of the government in its relation to the rebellion at the time Abraham Lincoln took the oath to faithfully execute the office of President of the United States. Numerous forts, arsenals, small arms, ordnance, munitions of war, revenue and other vessels, a branch mint and the money in the and property of all descriptions to an immense amount belonging to the government, on land and on sea, had been seized by the rebels in arms. By the single treason of Twiggs, property to the amount of $1,200,000 had been seized and appropriated to their use.—The Government itself was prostrate upon the earth, its arms bound as were those of Samson of old, with the cords which wide spread treason had prepared. A rebel government had been organized and Jefferson Davis inaugurated as its first provisional president, on the 18th February, 1861.

This was the condition of things when Sumter was bombarded on the 12th April amid the "shouts" of the Philistine hosts at Charleston. This crowning act of audacity being done, "the spirit of the Lord came mightily upon" this people. Seventy-five thousand men at the cry of the prostrate giant, sprung to his relief. The cords that were upon his arms became as flax that was burnt with fire, and his bands loosed from off his hands," and he rose to his feet, the traitors and around the ground. The mysterie cords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearth-stone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature." Why do Union men, members of Congress, and even the President himself, give color to the southern idea of the conflict between the rebels and the Government, by speaking of it, writing about it, and *"resolving"* upon it as a *war waged* for the Union with specific *objects*. No *war* has been *waged* for the Union.—The Government has only defended itself against a murderous attack made upon it. It seems to me Congress allowed itself to be led away in its desire to satisfy southern feeling, from the true character of the conflict, when it adopted a resolution embodying amongst other things, this proposition (now put at the head of every Vallandigham Democratic paper,) viz:—That this *war* is not *waged* on their part, (that is on the part of Congress) *in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation* or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those states, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several states unimpaired; *and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.*"—Here is a *positive* quality ascribed to the acts of the Government which cannot properly be predicated of them, and gives color (mere color it is admitted,) to the rebel idea of *"coercion," "subjugation," "aggression."* The resolution is not objectionable so far as it negatives these rebel suggestions, but it is wrong in characterizing the acts of the Government as positive acts of *war*. It is A, B, C law that an individual is not guilty of a battery who strikes his assailant in self-defence, although the act unqualified by the *act of the assailing party* would be a positive act of battery punishable by the law. Again: The force used and the manner in use will be qualified both as to the degree and character of the force used by the assailant. The law of nature, as well as municipal law allows all the force to be used which is necessary to protect the party assailed from bodily harm, or to protect his life, even to the destruction of the life of the aggressor. In the conflict, if the assailed strikes his antagonist in the eye and destroys it, or strikes any other vulnerable part of his body and inflicts great bodily harm, or causes death, he is not guilty of a battery, mayhem or murder, or manslaughter, if the force and violence used by the assailant were of such a character as to make the defending force reasonably necessary for the protection of the assailed. In such a case no positive wrong has been committed; no guilt has been contracted, although great personal injury may have been done to the aggressive party. If the analogy be good as between the government and the rebels as it is believed to be, then the former will be perfectly justified in inflicting whatever blows upon the rebels which may be supposed to be reasonably necessary to put down the rebellion in the most effectual way, even to the striking them in the most vulnerable part, the institution of slavery. As in the case of the individual, if an eye be lost, it is not chargeable to the account of the defending party, but to that of him who has wrongfully brought on the conflict. So in the case of the rebels, if they are struck in the most vulnerable part—if a bow be drawn at a venture, and king Rebellion be smitten *"between the joints of his harness"* in his cherished institution of slavery, he may charge the *loss* of it to himself and not to the Government whose life he has attempted to destroy. He has been dealt tenderly with too long.—He claims that his negroes are *property* in the same sense that a northern man claims that his horse is property. If a traitor's horse be forfeited as the consequence of his crime of treason against the Government to which he owes his allegiance, why shall the rebel's negro be exempted from the operation of the same law? And if his human chattel on his "plantation" contribute to his strength to wage his war upon the Government, why shall not that strength be taken away by his negro being set free, if the Government have power to do it? Let the rebel be weakened in all his power to inflict intended evil upon his government, and if that be accomplished by depriving him of his slave whilst he is in arms against that Government, that loss is the consequence of his own act. *Let his rebellion cease* and his arms be laid down and then let him invoke the power of the law that enables him to hold his human chattel. Then the Government will not step between him and his chattel. The interference with his slave whilst he is maintaining an attitude of armed rebellion against his sovereign, can be done only under the war power vested in the Government, which enables it to deal with the property of its enemies as may best promote its own interests.—I have thus far endeavored to prove that the Government has made no war upon the rebels, but that they have made a wicked aggressive war upon it and the Union, of which it is the embodiment—that all the acts of the Government have been but defensive blows struck, in parrying the blows of of its assailants, and they having been stripped of every justification or excuse for their acts on the ground of parallel acts on the part of the Government, we will next proceed to reply to the

Second inquiry—

What other justification, excuse or extenuation was there for the rebellion?

In the prosecution of that inquiry, it will be demonstrated (by the truth of history and by southern Democratic *testimony,*) as conclusively as it is possible to demonstrate any proposition that is not self-evident, that it is but the consummation of a design to break up the Union and establish a Southern Confederacy conceived many years ago, even as early as 1812, as disclosed by Mr. Calhoun to Commodore Stewart, systematically and perseveringly acted upon whenever circumstances were at all propitious, by the school of politicians who have been the leaders in it.—That the tariff was first laid hold of as a cause for a dissolution of the Union and the nullification ordinance of South Carolina of 1832 was passed for the accomplishment of the purpose, but the project having been defeated by the compromise tariff of 1833 and by the firmness of General Jackson, the President of the United States, by concerted arrangement *immediate resort* was had by the Confederates in the purpose to an agitation of questions connected with the institution of slavery as a means of exciting southern feeling, when there was no feeling in the North on the subject—that the slavery excitement in the South was the premeditated work of Mr. Calhoun and his friends, with a view to their sinister purpose in reference to the Union, and was not traceable to Northern action other than as provoked by them for the purpose of reflex influence upon the South. It will be shown that apprehended danger to the institution of slavery was not the ground of the desire to destroy the Government, but was feigned and used as a mere instrument for producing general discontent and unanimity of opposition to a continuance of the Southern States in the Union—that Mr. Calhoun admitted in the arrangement of the plan of operations that it was a *mistake* to have made the issue between the North and the South on the tariff, because the sugar interests of Louisiana would always prevent her from uniting with the other Southern States upon that question; that the slavery question was the true one on which to rally; that instead of desiring to allay excitement on that question, his purpose was to increase it, and said that the issue must and should be *forced* upon the North. This was the polar star of his sectorial life. These propositions established, it will be seen how utterly groundless is the charge that the rebellion is the creature of an abolition war upon the South, and how fatal a mistake it will be for the friends of the Union to allow themselves to be drawn away from the support of the government upon this side issue.—What if mistakes have been made in conducting the defences of the government. Human wisdom could not have prevented mistakes in the management of so vast a country so suddenly built up for operations. They should not constitute any ground for a withdrawal, by the people, from the support of the administration. Every consideration of patriotism, of hope, and of fear in reference to the preservation of the Government ought to admonish us to stand together in this crisis of the fate of the *nation. A divided vote* will be worth to the rebels, and will be so estimated by them, more than another Bull Run victory. Let them not be so strengthened.

The demonstration of the propositions herein stated in reference to the manner in which the rebellion was originated and conducted to its present fearful proportions, will be reserved for a second lecture.

Our Army Correspondence.

LONDON HEIGHTS, VA.,
October 1st, 1862.

EDITOR.—Once more it has become the lot of the 28th Regiment P. V. to ascend these Heights. In the middle of last March, this regiment, under the leadership of that great patriot and champion of human rights, Gen. John W. Geary, was the first of the Union army to cross the Upper Potomac and plant the starry folds of our country's emblem on the ragged pinnacle of London Heights. So again on the 20th September, the 28th was the first to cross the river and hold these heights, which has been the grounds where treachery has been the means of a shameful surrender of thousands of brave men and much valuable Government property. But it is not here in place to openly criticise military movements. I express what I hear all the citizens of Harper's Ferry, and what paroled soldiers that remained here when we arrived, say, and that is, there was a sufficient force here to hold back Jackson until reinforcements could arrive, which, at farthest, would not have been delayed longer than 24 hours after the time of the surrender. I heard a person say, who was a chaplin of one of the regiments surrendered, that he heard Col. Miles say, just before his death, that he, (Col. Miles) had greatly wronged his country, and no one doubts it, when they behold the strong natural position made still stronger by fortifications, and with an ample force of men to resist a much larger army than Jackson's.

Company "O" (Broad Top Lawrence Rifles,) has passed through continued hardships for the last three months. The regiment being ordered to join Bank's Corps de armie, about the last of June, was put into Pope's army, and reducing all baggage to the lowest figure possible, our march was rapid and fatiguing. The company wagons seldom came up with us at night, leaving us frequently without our blankets or rations. On arriving at Culpepper, we understood that the rebels were close on us, and next morning we marched forth to meet them, but, by command of General Banks, the 28th was ordered off to the right to take and hold Telegraph Hill, which was highly important for signaling.—Passing along scarcely a mile to the right of where we heard the battle in its fury, continued onward until we had partially gained the rear of the rebels, yet divided by a thick woods. On arriving, we met with but a slight resistance, and held the hill until next day, when we were ordered back to Culpepper. Although not actively engaged in the battle of Slaughter's Mountain, the 28th acted a strategetic part. Soon after the fight, when Gen. Pope was forced to fall back on acct. of the cunning machinations of the rebel chiefs, our wagons were sent on towards Alexandria, great want ensued, we could not get rations, and at one time we marched for two days and nights without sleep or food, over miserable roads, and following the meandering turns of the Rappahannock, we on one side and the enemy on the other, cannonading was a daily practice, and supporting our batteries seemed the only rest we enjoyed, as we then had the privilege of lying down, finally, after traversing all the by-roads in London, Paquirer, Warren, and Culpeper counties, as it seemed to us, we left Bull Run, our Regiment in the rear of the corps, as it had been through the whole retreat, and as if by a masterly manouvre, we marched 28 miles, with our whole baggage trains saved, and landed, safely, but half dead, under the welcome guns of the Forts near Alexandria. During our retreat we were much annoyed by the rebels trying to shell our trains, but they did little harm. After reaching Arlington Heights, we expected, and indeed were promised a *good rest*, but were sadly disappointed. Not even one day's rest! We entered Maryland, and, under a new impulse of driving the invading rebel hordes back from the sacred firesides of our fathers, we again fired up all the patriotism left in our worn-out frames, and onward we trudged. We reached Frederick, Md., on the 14th, and on the 15th marched some 18 miles, and bivouaced near the battle-field of South Mountain, where Burnside had so completely routed the enemy that same day. On the 16th, still following up the retiring rebels, we crossed the bridge over the Antietam creek, and at a late hour in the evening, lay on our arms till day light, well knowing that the morrow would be a day prominent in the history of our country, if the rebels made a stand on that side of the Potomac. I forgot to state that while at Arlington Heights our corps received reinforcements of several new Pennsylvania regiments, all of which were placed in the 1st Division under General Williams. The 17th of September dawned, and with it commenced one of the most terrific battles of the rebellion. I shall not attempt to give a general idea of that battle, or how it progressed, as that has been done by many long since, but will only confine myself to the 1st Brigade, 2d Division of Banks' army corps, commanded by Gen. Mansfield. This Brigade, composed of the 28th P. V., 7th, 29th, and 66th Ohio regiments, went into the fight at 6 a. m., and remained in till 1 p. m. The 28th being in front, charged on the rebels, who were in a strip of woods, and were forcing back a regiment of our troops, and at the same time pouring a galling fire upon us, but in a very short time we cleared the woods of rebels, when they fell back into a cornfield. Our fire soon became too hot for them, when they broke and scattered in all directions. We followed up the fleeing foe with wild cheers—through the cornfield, and the 28th captured five stand of colors, in one instance wringing a flag out of a rebel's hands, and knocking him down with a ramrod that the victor was about loading his gun with.—Through the "cornfield," which has been the theme of many correspondents of the great battle of Antietam,—that "cornfield" was the most desperately contested spot of the battlefield; the corn utterly trampled into shreds, while the dead lay in piles over it. Onward went the 28th, past the cornfield and through a plowed field, which gradually rose to a hill, on the brow of which we halted. The Ohio boys were on our left. Soon we could see a fresh column of rebels coming on us. They got within good rifle range, when we gave them a volley from our Enfields and they staggered back behind the hill out of sight. Ammunition was served us, for we had shot 40 rounds away. The brigade advanced so as to overlook a hollow and woods. Along the edge of this woods the rebels had torn down a fence and made a breastwork of 400 yards in length, where they lay behind in heavy force. At length they made a charge on us. Our boys were ordered to lay down, concealed by the hill, and when the rebels came within 30 yards, the order to fire was given. A terrible volley was poured into them, and they went pell mell back into the woods, where they again rallied. Reinforcements came to them, and again they attempted a charge, but with still worse success. Coming up on our left, which they evidently tried to turn, we let them get close, and then repeated another volley into them, while at the same time a battery of ours on the left gave them grape and canister. They wheeled back in the greatest disorder, and not stopping in the woods, they continued their flight far beyond.—We now charged on into the woods, and held them, taking a number of prisoners. We were fighting Jackson's troops, who had just arrived, flushed by their late success at Harper's Ferry. We had now driven the rebels 2 miles, capturing 2 guns of a battery, 5 stand of colors, and 40 or 50 prisoners. Again our ammunition was expended, and again we filled our boxes. The rebels evidently laid great value on this position, which we had so dearly wrung from them, and they directed fresh columns on us. We were now in a precarious situation.—Sumner was at it in full force on our left, but not within supporting distance, and there was a gap which was not filled up between us. The balance of our corps was on our right, but being less fortunate, had met with severe loss and retired from the action. We asked reinforcements but they did not come, and finally our ammunition again ran short. Our Lieut. Colonel Tyndale, who was severely but not fatally wounded in the neck, said at this moment: "If they give us ammunition we'l fight the whole South." The Col. acted with the greatest bravery and coolness. All these seven hours our boys had scarcely ceased a minute from firing at the rebels, who took advantage, as well as we, of shelter from the bullets. The rebels now came in three columns, on our right and left flanks, and in our front. One of these columns we could easily repulse, but a new regiment, which was from New Jersey, I believe, that had come to reinforce us on the right, after firing one volley on the advancing rebels, gave way in confusion on receiving one in return, thus leaving us exposed to the enemy, and liable to be surrounded.—The order had been given 20 minutes before this to fall back on the hill, but until this time all had refused to do so. It now became a necessity; and with the same coolness that characterized our little brigade during the day, it fell back, much worn out, and was relieved by fresh troops that had just reached the battle ground. Thus, for 7 hours, did that little brigade of one thousand men battle against five times its number, and reluctantly left the field, from want of reinforcements and ammunition. The loss of the 28th regiment P. V., is as follows: Killed, 42; wounded, 210; missing, 16; total, 268. They took into action 650 men. Company "O" lost 3 killed and 12 wounded, and had 47 in action. I have written too lengthy already, and must close, and give you more again.

Yours, in haste,

PLUS.

STRAYED AWAY.

A year old last spring SHUTDOWN RAM, with long tail and born on right side of head. A reasonable reward will be given for any information of the whereabouts of said Ram. WM. BRICKER,
Oct. 7, 1862. Taylor's Farm, near Huntingdon.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute among the heirs the balance in the hands of Jacob Weaver and Jacob S. Berkstresser, Executors of John W. Berstresser, dec'd., will attend to his duties at the Register's Office in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 3d day of NOVEMBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when all persons interested are required to present their claims before him, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

DANIEL WOMELSDORF,
Oct. 7, 1862-it* *Auditor.*

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Coalmont, Pa. Persons calling will state they are advertised.

Bean, Thomas	Harris, Susan, Mrs.
Clubben, Fayette, Miss	Hughy, Sarah E., Miss
Crawford, Samuel	Jones, Isaiah Wm. (Foreign)
Courtney, David	Lewis, Thomas
Cobie, David	McCue, James 2
Davis, John	McGraw, John
Galvin, Frederick	Meredith, William
Hinton, John	Norris, Robert

Oct. 7, 1862. J. S. BERKSTRESSER for P. M.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

[Estate of Hiram Williamson, dec'd.]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at the house of James Shively, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

On Saturday, the 1st of November, 1862,

the following described farms and tracts of land, to wit:

One tract of land, situate in West town-ship, in said county, on which said Hiram Williamson lived at the time of his death, adjoining lands of George and David Wilson on the north, Abraham Isenberg on the east, Jacob Witters on the south, and Solomon Bonner on the west, containing 99 acres and 93 perches and allowance, more or less, according to draft attached to Inquisition, having thereon a large brick house, barn, sawmill, and other buildings, known as the "Hamilton Tract."

Also—One other Farm, adjoining the one above described on the south, Jonathan Wilson on the east, Adam Lightner on the north, and David Wilson on the west, containing 111 acres and allowance, more or less, according to draft attached to Inquisition, and filed in the Orphans' Court of said county, known as the "Harris Tract," having thereon a good brick house, frame barn and necessary outbuilding.

Also—One tract of woodland, in Jackson township, containing about four hundred acres, purchased at tax sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOHN C. WATSON,
Oct. 7, 1862. Trustee.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COAL AND TIMBER LAND.

The subscriber now offers for sale the interest of Geo. H. Steiner, being the one undivided half of all that valuable property immediately adjoining the town of Philipsburg, Centre county, known as "Steiner's Mills." The tracts are composed of five contiguous tracts, containing in all 1027 Acres and 25 Perches, more or less. A sufficient portion of the land is cleared to make quite a good farm, and the remainder is timbered with pine, hemlock, oak, &c. The buildings are composed of a large water-power saw-mill, with circular saws for lathing, siding and cross cutting attached; a large double dwelling house and store room, bank barn, tenting house and all necessary outbuildings. The Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, now finished almost to Philipsburg, traverses the lands for about 1½ miles, and passes through the board yard of the saw-mill.

Large quantities of logs can be obtained from the lands above, and floated to the mill. Bituminous coal is found in abundance cropping out on the immediate line of the Railroad. A good title will be made, and if it is desired, Jacob P. Steiner, the owner of the other undivided half, will sell and convey his interest. If not previously sold at private sale, the property will be exposed to public sale at the TYRONE CITY HOTEL,

On Tuesday, the 25th of November, 1862,

at 2 o'clock, P. M.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber at Huntingdon, or George H. Steiner at Philipsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL T. BROWN,
Oct. 7, 1862. Trustee.

FALL AND WINTER

FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St., one door west of Cremon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neat st and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1862-3m.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county we will offer at public sale on the premises at Mapleton, Huntingdon county, on

Saturday, the 25th October, 1862,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the interest of Joseph Konigmacher, deceased, in the following real estate, viz:

The undivided half of a lot of ground situate in the village of Mapleton, fronting fifty feet on the Penna. Railroad, extending back in depth one hundred and eighty feet, being Lot No. 2 in the plan of said village, bounded on the north by the Juniata river, south by the Penna. Railroad, on the west by lot of John Copenhaver, and on the east by lot No. 1, having thereon a two storied frame house, with warehouse attached and other improvements thereon.

ALSO—The undivided half of 1791 acres and 122 perches of land situate in Union township, Huntingdon county, composed of the whole of a tract of land surveyed in the name of Samuel Walker, and part of surveys in name of Robert Smith, James Stewart, John Stewart, James Walker, and Hugh McAllister, as described in the deed for the same from John Brewster and wife to said Joseph Konigmacher, and Jeremiah Bauman, recorded in Huntingdon county in Book Q, No. 2, page 268, &c., having thereon three one-storied log dwelling houses, a log stable, smith shop, a saw mill and other improvements. There is also a good young orchard, and about forty acres are cleared and in cultivation; the balance timber land.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money on confirmation of sale; the balance in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage of purchaser.

ADAM KONIGMACHER,
W. CARPENTER,
Executors of Joseph Konigmacher, dec'd.

Attest: W. WOMELSDORF, Clerk O. C.

ALSO—At the same time and place the undersigned, sole surviving partner of the late firm of Konigmacher & Bauman will sell the following real estate belonging to the said late firm, viz:

A lot of ground situate in the aforesaid village of Mapleton, adjoining land of —— Anderson and the above described lot, containing ¾ of an acre with a two storied plank dwelling house, and plank kitchen attached, thereon. Terms made known on day of sale.

JEREMIAH BAUMAN.
September 29, 1862.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—

The old "MEANS FARM" in Canoe valley, Huntingdon county, Pa., one and a half miles north from Spruce Creek Station, of P. C. R. R. It has about 100 acres in culture and 40 acres timber.

Has excellent timber; the best of water; good buildings; variety of fruit; very productive soil in fine condition; thrifty, intelligent neighborhood, and good home market.

The owner being resident abroad, will sell on terms most unusually easy, if so desired. Pay $3,000 before 1st of April next, and on the balance here as many years time as you wish; so that crops will make the payments.

A rare chance for young beginners to obtain one of the best farms in the county.

Or pay the greater part in good stocks or bonds.

For particulars apply to John Means, Esq., Birmingham, Huntingdon co., Pa., Attorney-in-fact for the owner.

Sept. 16th, 3 m.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

718 ARCH Street,

below Eighth, south side,

PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer and Dealer in all kind of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have *now in store*, one of the *largest and most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear*, that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange*, and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to import and manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 16, 1862-3m.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

PATRIOTS!

TO THE RESCUE!!

Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments in the Field.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a *Recruiting Office* at MARKLESBURG, Huntingdon county, Pa.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full. Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Sergt. JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
53d Regiment, P. V.
Sept. 29, 1862. On Recruiting Service.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS

NOW IN THE FIELD.

THE *undersigned*, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head-Quarters of Camp Crossman, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon Penna.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full. Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Capt. SETH HUNTER,
16th Regiment, P. V.
Huntingdon, Sep. 16, 1862. *On Recruiting Service.*

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS,
GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties, for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth from 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100.

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents. each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the best varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 3 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover, Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GOSHORN,
Sept 17-2m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the Final Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1839, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,	J. GEORGE MILES,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE,	WILLIAM LEWIS,
R. R. WIGTON,	ALEXANDER PORT,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,	JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	GEORGE ERY,
DAVID DUNN,	A. B. STEWART,

R. M. CUNINGHAM:

June 3, 1862-6m.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st day of May, A. D. 1861, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks, approved March 31st, 1860," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of *Huntingdon, in the County* of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON,	JAMES M. BELL,
JOHN SCOTT,	ALEX. GWIN,
WILLIAM BORRIS, Jr.,	THOMAS EISHER,

GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.

July 22, 1862—6m.

Triomphe de Gand Strawberry.

Our stock of Plants of this unrivalled Strawberry, is unequalled anywhere.

GRAPE VINES.

We have 75,000 Grape Vines for Sale,

Of superior quality, of the

DELAWARE,
HARTFORD PROLIFIC,
CONCORD,
DIANA,
ELSINGBURG, CUYAHOGA,
CREVELING.

And also other new and valuable kinds. As we have every facility for keeping up our supply, we offer great inducements to Fall purchasers. Send for our Circular.

T. KNOX,
5t24-2m Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOURTH ST. CARPET STORE,

No. 47, above Chestnut Street, Philada.

I solicit an examination of the prices and quality of my large and well selected

STOCK OF CARPETINGS,

All of the newest styles and manufactured of the best materials. BRUSSELS, 3ply—INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETINGS, DRUGGETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS in every width.

RAG, LIST AND COTTAGE CARPETINGS.

Together with a large stock of

WINDOW SHADES,

Of the newest and handsomest patterns, which will be sold low.

Sept. 3, 1862-3m. J. T. DELACROIX,
47 South Fourth Street.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Simeon Wright, Esq., Administrator of Abraham Shaw, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 25th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the same.

J. H. O. CORBIN,
Sept. 24, 1862-4t. Auditor.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c.,

TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE

NEW ARRIVAL
OF
NEW GOODS!

C. ASH. MILLER

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

AND

ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

C. ASH. MILLER.

Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPENAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

GLORIOUS NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We repectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, August 13, 1862.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &c.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

THE FIRST

SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 8, 1862.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 26, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. CUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut o clothing not found in the stock on hand, he having the best men-me they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

April 8, 1862.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Those who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 25 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Dock and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

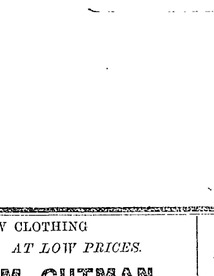
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the travelling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1.00 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.



UNION

ENVELOPES AND PAPER

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LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c, will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE

He old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 29, 1856.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunt Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fairs last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hull-side and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal; Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

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FOR EVERYBODY.

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The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
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The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dizzy's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
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The Shilling Song Book,
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Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
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The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store of Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 360 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable reference index,* by which every officer will be guided, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

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[*AUTHORIZED EDITION*]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

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On the instruction, exercises, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the School of the Soldier; the School of the Company; instruction for skirmishers and the general calls; the drills for Sharpshooters, and the School of the Battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1 25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service; containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers &c. &c., being a first book on instruction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

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AL O,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

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FOR SALE

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

M'GUFFEY'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
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SANDER'S do do do
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Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens in use, without exception known. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode: they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

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President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
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C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. ODDEN,
Assistant U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
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I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
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We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Fort Power, New York.
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We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
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Upon trial we have found Mr Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used. GODFR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. JOIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, differing from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.

June 18, 1862.

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STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

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PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

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Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '56.

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WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

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Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mackey, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

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A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

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Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon cards, call at
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FOR THE LADIES.

A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

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Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
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For sale at
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HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c. &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Good, goto D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—
Just received at the hardware store of
JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 1, 1860.]

DRY GOODS, of the very best, at MILLERS.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

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Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail. 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT. Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

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OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
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A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

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May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

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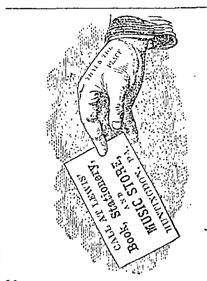

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Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

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THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Buildings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

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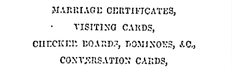

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